THE SUPPLEMENTAL TARIFF ACT.

The Importers Paying the new Duties Under Protest—The Grounds of the Pro-test—How they Expect to Gain their Point—A New way of Leving Duties on Brandy and Spirituous Liquors—Deci-

don of Secretary Chase. We published last Tuesday an article showing the orking of the new tariff act on the first day on which it was in operation. Since then the importers have had time to collect their thoughts and to arrive at some deficite plan of action. They almost all pay the addi. nal duty, when levied on goods in bond at the time of the passage of the act, under protest, intending at some fature time to bring the question up in the proper form in court, and test the validity of the law. The following a copy of one of the protests addressed to the Collect

tor:—
We hereby protest against the payment of one half a cent additional duty on—bogsheads of sugar, per—which arrived on the—instant, on the ground that they were warehoused with the understanding that two cents per pound would be the duty to be paid; and, besides, that they were withdrawn from warehouse previous to the order from Washington instructing you to enforce the new duty on bonded goods, which we consider entirely fliegal.

The effect of that provision of the law which has been sporters to sell their sugars, teas and coffees to dealers tries. By so doing they will avoid the necessity of w, goods entered at any of the ports of the United States may be exported therefrom without the payment of duty to the United States government. Large quantities of sugar are purchased by Canadian merchants from New York importers at all times. Those of the latter who have been so unfortunate as to have sugar in bond, sub-set to the new rates of duty, will, no doubt, endeavor to merchants. In this way the government will los e dollars, but it will will frealize many thousands o re from the additional duty on goods in bond. Most of the importers are of the opinion that the action of tor Barney, in accordance with the instruc from Washington, will be decided illegal by proper tribunal, and that the money which is paid to the government by importers whose are in warehouse will eventually be refundthe law under which the duties are thus levied was ed in proper form by the Senate and House of Re tatives, and duly signed by the President. It does poses shall be levied on all merchandise of the classes it describes in bond, but such is its evident intention. The portion of the bill relating to this subject is worded as

That from and after the date of the passage of this act, in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed by law on articles hereinafter monitoned, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on the goods, wares and merchandies hereinafter enumerated and provided for, the following duties and retend duty.

Had it been the intention of Congress to impose the new duties only on goods to arrive, a statement to tha effect would have appeared in the act, and the Secretary of the Treasury would, of course, have been bound to respect it. In the August act there was a special clause or the subject of goods which had arrived and were in bone to which we have already called attention. The act from in lieu of the duties heretofore imposed." This can we but one interpretation. "The duties tofore imposed" were on sugar, two cents per four cents per pound; and on molasses, five cents per gallon." "The duties heretofore imposed" were ed on the goods now in store as well as on the curent to apply to them.

action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of the Port was in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law, and that the courts will probably so decide gress, is said to be illegal and unconstitutional. Those facto law; and the constitution says, "No bill of attain, der or ser post facto shall be passed." Let us glance a moment at this point. An ex gost facto law "is one that renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was" soot punishable at the time it was committed. Now, the importers claim the levy of a duty on an article im-perted from a foreign country is, so to speak, a punish-ment for so importing. The merchants had imported sheir goods under the tariff laws heretofore in operation, and had the power to obtain possession of them at the ent of their arrival by paying the duties thereon. But instead of doing this they had availed themselves of a privilege afforded them by the government privilege of leaving their merchandise in for three months. They claim that in pting of this privilege they entered into contract with the government, by which the latter agreed to allow the goods of the former to remain in stores under governmental geometric for three months, without additional charges being levied—the only risks to chandise in store being the ordinary risks of fire and da mage. They also claim that they have as much right to oods, if withdrawn within the required three the, at the old rates of duty, as bad the importers who paid their duties when the goods arrived, and thus gained possession of them; that the government should ot make any laws which would, favor one party and act mjuriously towards another under similar circumstances. We forbear comment on these points, contenting selves with giving the opinions of the parties affected. The question will in time be decided by the proper court.

me importers who paid their duties and gained pos emion of their goods on the 26th instant—the day before the receipt of the Secretary's despatch-will be compelled to pay the additional duty, as the despatch says

The Secretary of the Treasury has made an importan secision with reference to the mode of levying duties on brandles and spirituous liquors. The Tariff act of March ant levied on brandy a duty of \$1 per gallon; this was afterwards raised to \$1 25 per gallon by the act of August. The March act contained the following provise in

Provided, That the duty upon brandy spirits and all other spirituous beverages herein enumerated shall be collected upon the basis of first proof, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first

strength than first proof was ascertained by calculation standard strength of liquors of the different proofs being compared with the standard strength of liquors t proof. The degrees of strength for the different proofs were established by the Secretary of the Treasury

	Ingree
Liquors of first proof	50 1-1
Liquors of second proof	54 2-1
Liquors of third proof	58 8-1
Liquors of fourth proof	61 2-1
Liquors of fifth proof	70 1-1
This mode of calculation would give for brandy o	f secon

proof \$1 35½, or two and one half cents for each degree of strength above the degree by which the strength of first proof is indicated. A similar calculation for some of the other proofs gives a rate of duty which is very in convenient from the number of decimal figures in itrate which is not exactly correct, either, from the nature

of the fraction. The Secretary recently decided to levy duty on liquory in another and more convenient manner. Instead of agcertaining the rate of duty to be levied on the higher proofs by making a proportion of the degree of strength for the required proof, the degree of strength for first proof and the duty per gallon on first proof liquor, he has nided to levy one cent for each degree of strength above the strength of first proof on spirituous liquors, and two and one half cents for each degree of strength above the strength of first proof on brandies. The rate of duty, en, can readily be ascertained by multiplying the degree of strength by one for spirituous liquors, and by two proof is now 50 degrees, instead of 50 1-10 degrees.

The New and Old Year-Trinity Chimes. The fellowing programme will be performed on Trinity church here by James E. Aylife on the departure of the Old Year well beginning of the New. The chimes will commence at a quarter to twelve, December 31, 1861:—

1—Ringing the changes on eight bells. 2—"Hank Columbia."

4—"Happy Am I," "rom opera "La Bayadere."
Intermission for the clock to strike twelve.

5—Ringing the changa."

6—Airs from "Child of the Regiment."

7—"Evening Bells."

8—"Columbia, the Gem of the Occan."

9—"Last Rose of Summer."

10—"Vanice Bondie."

me, Sweet Home."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of the Schooner Sherwood by Rebel Tugboat—Departure of a Trading Vessel for Port Royal—Release of Union Prisoners by the Rebels, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20, } Via Hallmore, Dec. 30, 1861. As the steamboat Express, which runs between Old Point and Newport News, was leaving the latter place Point and Newport News, was leaving the latter place this morning, a rebel tugboat was seen off Sewall's Point. She wore a commodore's blue pennant, which was mistaken at first for a flag of truce; but on the Express arriving within range the rebel boat fired a shot across the bows of the Express, which was quickly followed by several shells. The greatest coenternation prevailed for a short time on board the Express, which was unarmed, and the schooner Sharwood, employed to bring water from Newport News, which was in tow, was cut adrift. The Sherwood was immediately deserted by her crew, consisting of four men, who escaped by a small boat to Newport News, and the schooner drift, ing down with the tide, was taken possession of by the ing down with the tide, was taken possession of by the rebel tugboat, and towed to Craney Island. Her captain

stuck to her, and was taken prisoner.

The rebel tugboat subsequently made her appearance for a second time, but the Express had crowded on all steem, and had reported the circumstances to the

After a long delay about haif a dozen guz started, and, steaming towards the scene, threw a few shells into Sewall's Point and the Pig Point batteries without producing any effect, however, so far as is known-Had it not been for the inexcusable delay in our gun boats getting to the spot, the rebel tugboat might have been intercepted and the schooner saved.

The Sherwood had been lined with zinc and fitted out

with a valuable force pump for a water boat. The loss is estimated at about two thousand dollars. The scho-belonged to Assistant Quartermaster Noyes.

belonged to Assistant Quartermaster Noyes.

The brig Empire, Crosby, sailed yesterday for Port Royal to open trade. She took out a cargo of fresh provisions, &c.; also a balloon and chemicals, and an apparatus for inflating it, consigned to General Sherman. The balloon is under the direction of Professor Starkweather, of the Aeronautic Department, who will make ascensions in the vicinity of Besufort.

The steam frigate Brooklyn arrived from the Philadel phia Navy Yard this aftern

phia Navy Yard this afternoon.

A flag of truce was sent down to Norfolk this afternoon

but it brought back no news.

A note from General Huger to General Wool announce that he is ready to send two hundred and forty prisoners of war down the James river from Richmond, by a flag of

truce, whenever they will be received. General Wool will send a flag of truce on Thursday or Friday next in answer thereto. No list of those to be eleased has yet been received by him.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29, 1861.

A Two Hours' Engagement Between United States and Rebel
Gunboats—The Robels Firing Into the Newport News
Bout—Capture of a Schoomer in Tow of the Express—United States Gunboats Proceed to Recapture the Schooner—
They Engage the Robel Vessels and Batteries at Sewall's
Point—Delay in Getting the Houts into Action—Disprace—
ful Behavior of Passengers and Officers on Board of the
Express—Bravery of a Midshipman—The Moral Lesson of
the Affire Ar. the Affair, de.

broken to-day by a discharge of considerable gunpowder on the part of the navy rendezvousing at Hampton Roads. The steamboat Express, from Newpert News, which place she left at seven A. M., had in tow the schooner Sherwood, belonging to the Quartermaster's department, for the purpose of hauling water, and when about half way between the fort and her starting place the captain saw a steamboat shoct out from Sewall's Point. Having a flag hoisted from the stern, it was thought that the hostile craft bore a ring of truce, and the Ex-press, instead of lying to, proceeded somewhat out of her course towards the shore of Sewall's Point. Before the passengers were aware of the danger threat-ening them a shot came whizzing in uncomfortable proximity to the smoke stack, while another went over the burricane deck. The captain of the Express understandnurricane deck. The captain of the Express understand-ing the state of affairs, at once gave orders to cut loose from the schooner, and the engineer put on an extra prac-sure of steem, and paddled as fast as possible to this place. The Express at once proceeded to the flagship Minnesota, to inform Commodore Goldsborough of the facts, when the Flag Officer immediately signalized seve-

rai gunboats to get under way.

The schooner, in the meantime, having been left to its fate, was taken in tow by the Northampton (the name of the rebel gunboat), and made off with towards Craney Island. The crew of the schooner, on finding themselve and in that rowed back to Newport News for dear life. The United States gunboats Morse, Delaware Louisiana, Captain Murray, Lockwood, Captain F. W. Graves; Whitehall, Captain Balsier; Narraganset, and

Young America, Captain Hamilton, were sent in pursuit of the rebel marauder.

The rebel gunboat Wm. Selden, now came to assist the Northampton, and both of them made a stand for a few minutes. The schooner, however, was still kept in tow,

The robel guibbat win. Seiten, now came to assist the Northampton, and both of them made a stand for a few minutes. The schooner, however, was still kept in tow, and in that position our boats opened fire on the rebels. The shots were returned, but the daring rebel crafts darted off and were soon after under the guns of the batteries at Sewall's Point. Our gunboats then opened fire on the last named batteries, having taken up a position to within about three miles of the above, and about twenty shells were landed inside of the rebel intrenchments, with what effect, however, we are unable to determine.

The "duel at long range" lasted about two hours. The fring caused the most intense excitement. The docks and water fronts facing the scene of action were thronged with spectators, and the ramparts of the fort were lined with officers and men unxiously watching the bombardment. After powder, balls and shells enough had been expended the order "to case liring" was signalized, and the six gunboats returned to their rations. The official report I have not been able to obtain as yet.

This little episode, short and bloodless as it turned out, on our part at least, should not full to be a los son to all concerned. Here, in broad daylight, the regular boat plying between two points occupied by our forces is at tacked by the rebels, who daringly approach to within almost point blank range of the guns of the war vessels and capture a schooner worth about two thousand dive hundred dollars, and is allowed to escape. We have at the present moment quite a foldilla of gunboats in this harbor, but they are all huddled together. If only one of them had been stationed a little nearer to Newport News, in a hollow termed "Holmes" Bole," the rebels would not have dared to venture on such an expedition. None of our gunboats were within six nules of the aring on the Express, and before this vessel could run that distance, inform the Commodore of the facts, and this official order the boats under may at least the present moment entire

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1861.

Stocks firm. Fennsylvania State 5's, 78; Reading Railroad, 174; Morris Canal, 33; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Kaitroad, 37; The Board adjourned in consequence of the death of a member, Mr. Charles D. Trevilliers.

consequence of the death of a member, Mr. Charles D. Trevilliers.

Prilabelina, Dec. 30, 1861.

Breadstuffs generally firm. Flour active. Wheat more in demand: rod at \$1 32 a \$1 35. Com very quiet at 68c. a 63c. Oats dull. Mess pork, 1,600 bbis., and beef, 2,600 bbis., were taken by the government on private terms. Whiskey firm at 20c. a 21c.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1861.

Flour active and prices have advanced 10c.: sales at \$4 a \$4 10. Wheat is in better demand, and the mai ket was firmer. Whiskey is firm at 13c. Hogs—Market active and 10c. higher: sales at \$3 10 a \$3 25; the recoipts since Saturday are 4,000 head. Mess pork is in good demand: sales of 1,200 bbls. at \$0 25; holders ask \$6.0. Lard is in better demand; 6%c. is offered, and 6%c. a 7c. asked. Green meats are in good demand, and there are plenty of buyers at 2%c. a 2%c. Money is unsettled; gold 3 a 5 per cent premium. There is no rate fixed for exchange, and nothing is doing in the checount market, but hore is not much excitement or any alarm.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURL

DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY FROM ROLLA. Sr. Louis, Dec. 30, 1861.

Twenty-four hundred and sixty cavalry, under Colonel Carr, with fifteen days' rations, left Rolla yesterday, destined, it is supposed, for Springfield by a circuitous

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Dec. 27, 1861. Exciting Rumors—Gen. Curtis' Departure for Rolla— Movements of General Halleck—Prospects of Further Ac-tivity in Missouri—The Bridge Burning Outrages—State Troops in the Field—Visiting the Prisoners Under Difficultics—Protest of Rebels, &c.

The city has been filled with various rumors relating to

military movements in this department, and I have taken the trouble to chase a few of them to headquarters. Yesterday it was given out on the street, and generally believed, that Major General Halleck and staff had suddenly left the city, by the Pacific Raliroad, for Rolla. Everybody was on the qui rive at once for news. On going to headquarters I saw General Halleck very quietly giving audience to callers, as if nothing had happened. The story arcse from the departure of General Samuel R. Curtis, to take command of the post at Rolla—the late commandant, Colonel Dodge, of the Fourth Iowa, having asked to be relieved from that duty.

Another rumor was that two regiments had started to Scializ during the night, and thus Price had attacked our camp at that point. The origin of this story was the return of the thirty-seven capty care in which the eleven hundred rebel prisoners and their escort, the Twenty-fifth Indiana, came to the city on Monday night. The hith induces, came to the city of monday right. The balance of the story was mere bosh; yet, strange to say, it was so thoroughly believed by some as to occasion quite a scare, which was heightened by the audacious offers of the secesh to bet upon the truth of the report.

The departure of Colonel Curtis for Rolla, coupled with the fact that General Sigel has been appointed to com-mandall the troops at that point, including his own and the division recently commanded by Col. Asboth, does necessarily imply a forward movement, although the troops are in a condition to march at two hours' notice. General Hallock evidently designs some movement this winter to quiet the rebels in this State. It is all import from his friends in North Missouri, and that reinforce-ments should be prevented from reaching him. But it is far from certain that the Rolla forces are available fer Otterville may be supported by an advance from Rolla but that is all. It is improper to speak of the develope ments of military preparations; but a few interesting facts linked together indicate another swoop at the rebeis which will be more important in its results, if success

Yesterday advices were received from the Big river bridge, which was burned by some of Jeff. Thompson's maranders a few weeks ago, that another visit was expected, and that reinforcements were required. An extra train was got ready in half an hour and sent to Sulphur Springs, where the Eighth and Eleventh Wisconsin regiments were encamped. Five companies of the Eighth regiment were put on board and sent to the bridge. It is believed they are sufficient to protect it from any maranding force the rebels can bring against them. Last night a battahon of cavairy, with horses and equipments complete, left for Sulphur Springs by steambeat, and doubtleas arrived early this morning. The audacity of the threats against the Big river bridge may be inferred from the fact that it is only forty-six mises from this city. The road is well guarded now, and is helieved to be safe. Yesterday advices were received from the Big rive

The audacity of the threats against the Big river bridge may be inferred from the fact that it is only forty-six miles from this city. The road is well guarded now, and is believed to be safe.

The news this morning that two spans of the Chariton river bridge, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, have been burned by the rebole, is another evidence of the preconcerted character of the late uprising. The misschief has been invited any perpetrated by the returned troops lately belonging to Price's army. The plot failed to accomplish any great damage, excepting upon the North Missouri Railroad, and was not carried out half as affectively as rebell designs upon railroad bridges are usually. The North Missouri trains will be running the entire length of the road in a few days, excepting at the crossing of the Davis fork of Sais river, where a temporary structure will be put into operation for transferring passengers and freight from train to train on each side, lackily there was enough railroad iron on hand to replace the rails, and thes were borrowed from the Pacific Railroad Company sufficient to put the track in order print, and the telegraph is working above Warrenton. There is a gap of twenty miles to be covered yet, and at the present rate of rapairs the work will be done in less than a week.

Rigadier General Schofield, who has been placed in

There is a gap of twenty miles to be covered yet, and at the present rate of repairs the work will be done in less than a week.

Brigadier General Schofield, who has been placed in command of the State troops, is now on the line of the North Missouri road in person. Several regiments have been sent up since the first news of the bridge burning, and State troops at Paimyra, and the brigade of General John B. Henderson, lately quartered in the Imane Anylum building at Fulton, the county seat of Calloway county, have been ordered to join General Schofield. These are State troops, raised in Pike, Boone and adjoining consistent Birge's sharpshoeters, at Renick, were reported in a tight place a few days ago, and considerable anxiety was felt for their safety. In the absence of any contrary news, it is safe to say that, in view of the recent movements of troops in that vicinity, the sharpshooters are safe.

ments of troops in that vicinity, the sharpshooters are safe.

Admission to the new government hotel (late McDowell College), where eleven hundred rebel prisoners are confined, is strictly prohibited. The rule is so stringent that yesterday Major Farrar, Provest Marshal General, was unable to pass the sentrice until the officer of the guard was summoned. The troops in charge are the Second lows volunteers, Lieut. Colonel Baker commanding. The secesh (smales in town have made so many applications to the Provest Marshal General for permission to visit the prisoners and carry them dainties and comforts that the following notice is pasted on the door of that officer's headquarters.—

pernission to visit the prisoners and carry them dainties and comforts that the following notice is posted on the door of that officer's beadquarters:—

NOTICE.

The McDowell College, and no application for such permission will be entertained. Ladies and others who wish to send parceis to the prisoners are informed that until arrangements are made for that purpose no parcels will be received. Due notice will be given publicly of any relaxation in this order.

I learn that the work of registering the names of the prisoners is going on as rapidly as circumstances will admit. There is reason to believe that in many instances false names have been given, and the authorities have resolved that in case of detection of this fraud the guilty parties shall be put upon oread and water for two weeks, as a punishment. It is noticeable that thus far the prisoners are very tractable, and not the slightest aign of insubordination has been manifested. They express now, as on the first day of their arrival, the most perfect satisfaction with their treatment. These who have money (and they are very few) are allowed to purchase the morning papers. The mechanical pursuits of this motley crew may be judged from the fact that yesterday an oilloer ranged the prisoners on each floor on one side of the large rooms, and stated that, as the making of the sleeping bunks and other carpenter work necessary to insure their comfort was going on slowly, they would facilitate their own comfort and hasten the work by assisting. At a call for all the carpenters to step forward only flow persons in eleven hundred responded; and it was manifestly so much to their own interest to assist in the work that there is no room for supposing that any considerable deception was practised. Take the same number of Northern treeps and ask f

sion protest wished to have their cases tried in the courts.

A new secret secession organization, confined to this State, has been discovered, and at the proper time full particulars will be given to the public. The oaths and obligations are of the most disbehead description, and bind the members "to do anything" to overthrow the present government of the United States.

The weather here has alternated from warm to cold and sice sersa. The river is now and has been free from the forester all days, but the present cold snap will bring an avalanche of the down upon us from the upper country.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS—PRICE'S ORDERS—THE NORTHERN MISSOURI RAILROAD—RETREAT OF PRICE—GENERAL HALLECK NOT IDLE.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Lec. 27.]

Perparathes from Warrenton of yesterday's date, from agents of the road, say that the train will be able to run to Montgomery City to-day. There has been no fighting, No United States troops, it is believed, are at Mexico. James Stewart is the only person known to have been killed.

A despatch from High Hill says the telegraph line is working to that place, and working trains were up, and would be used last night. Very little damage, it is said, was done between High Hill and Montgomery City—seventy-six miles from St. Louis. The troops have oncountered no enemy so far. Those who arrived from Hermann went to Danville on Wednesday. The rebels are reported to be in force in the vicinity of Mexico, but nothing is positively known. Many of the inhabitants believe that no battle is intended, but that destriction of the road was designed to prevent them from being followed when they attempted to make their escape to Frice's army. This does not look probable. Indeed, it is well understood that Price's orders were to destroy both the Hannibal and St. Joseph road and the North Missouri road, and this was to be done on the 20th of Docember. The work on the North Missouri was accomplished on the 21st, the other road is, as far, safe, and will probably be protected by the troops appointed to guard it. When this plan was carried out by the rebels they were then, on Christmas day, to at-

tack Union men wherever they could be found; their guns, provisions, horses, mules, ciothing, and everything necessary for the army were to be taken, and despatched to Price. His emissaries have been in every county and neighborhood of Northeast and Central Missouri, and there is nothing improbable in this programme. Since the capture of so many leading men in Johnson county, and the rapid retreat of Price in the direction of Arkansas, they may abandon the scheme as impracticable and as likely to lead them to the same fate that has attended Magoffin, Robinson, Harris and other prominent men now in the military prison in St. Jouis. General Price must see by this time that there is no hope of attracting to his standard any considerable number, of men from the north side of the Missouri and his only hope of safety—if he escape at all—is a rapid flight to Arkansas. A few more rapid movements of the Union forces will give quiet to every portion of the State, save perhaps in two or three counties in the neighborhood of New Madrid. General Halleck is not idle.

General Rosenerans and the Western Virginians. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS AND APPROVAL PRESENTED

TO THE GENERAL BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA, ETC.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of Virginia add in Wheeling, Mr. Logan offered the following resolu-

At a meeting of the teneral Assembly of Virginia, on behalf held in Wheeling, Mr. Logan offered the following resolutions:—
Rosolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, on behalf of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, That our sincre thanks are hereby tendered to Brigadlor General W. S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for the gratifying success that has attended their efforts to protect the loyal people of Western Virginia from hostile invasion, and to secure them in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the skill and energy displayed by the officers in command, and the bravery and self-denial exhibited by the soldiers in the army, within the division of Western Virginia suttites them to the gratitude and admiration of all loyal people throughout the nation; and we hereby congratulate them on the successive forward movements, by means of which, without defeat or retreat, they have been enabled to drive an invading force beyond natural barriers which now separate a loyal from a disloyal people.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Brigadier teneral W. B. Rosecrans, and to the commanding officers of each division of the Union forces in Western Virginia.

Opening of Skating on Central Park.

THE LOWER POND IN GOOD ORDER—TWENTY TROUSAND PERSONS ON THE ICE—THE LADIES ENJOYING
THE REALTHY AMUSEMENT—GOOD SEATING EXPROTED TO-DAY—SKATING OUTSIDE THE CITY, RTC.

The prospects of Sunday afternoon were not totally blighted yesterday; for, aithough the upper pond was not in a fit condition to be used, the lower one at the end of Sixth avenue was in first rate order. The ice was hard and slippery, in fine condition for skating, and most of the annoying holes were closed by the frest of the pre

as soon as the American has was sent mort in the morning, an anxious crowd of juveniles, who, with states under their arms, were looking at the ice from the sur-rounding banks, longing for the chance to get upon it, rushed down the pathway with a "hooray," and were soon busily engaged in the operation of fixing the steel clad runners to their feet, or rather to their boots. It was not long after this before "children of a larger growth" began to find out that the Park pond was in growth" began to find out that the Park pond was in skating order, and adjourned their other occupations for a glide along its icy surface. During the morning, however, the number of visiters was comparatively small; but as noon and the afternoon approached the crowd be gan to assemble in large numbers, and looked from the banks above like a swarm of busy bees, moving about with a rapidity that only skating or the revolving wheels of some complicated steam propelled machinery could portray.

Amid the sombre garments of the black coated, rougher specimens of the genus home were those of the fur bedispectivens of the gram home were those of the fur bedispectivens of the gram home were those of the fur bedispectivens of the gram home were those of the fur

Amid the sombre garments of the black coated, rougher specimens of the genus home were those of the fur bedigated, or lilliant color riboned and gayly dressed darlings known as the "orinolines." A goodly number were present; and have they not improved in their skating? The belies of last season who carried off the palm with such eclat will have this season a great many rivals. Those who were merely learners then are good skaters now. Among the proficient ledy skaters who were present were Miss J. Watermeyer, Miss Fanny Creighton, Miss Roberts and many others whose names our reporter did not learn. Several gentlemon of skating talout were present who were trying to get upclube, among whom we noticed Mr. J. Halnes, Mr. McMilan, Mr. Creighton, &c. Now is the time to get up the clube. It will not do to leave it till the less moment; for therice will go away again almost before you are aware of it. And as the ladies have so persevered in accomplishing the art of skating, the gen-tiemen must not be behindhand, but be ready to keep

At Williamsburg the Union Stating Association were in full feather, and several persons tried their hardest to cut pigeon's wings on the ice. A little girl yesterday, however, took the palm—beating her senior competitors all believ. As no skating is allowed on this pond on Sunday, the ice was in good condition yesterday. We notice by exchange papers that skating parks have been established at Troy, Utica, Hudson and several other places up the State. The more the merrier, and we may hope to see the belies and beaux from up the country coming to town to challenge the Central Park skaters to a match. Prepare, then, to receive them with due honors.

Union Phayer Meeting at Barnun's.—The Christian Al-, innee is to hold a Union meeting at the lecture room of the American Museum, this evening at hair past ten o'clock, to pray for the success of our arms at home, and for peace with all the nations of the earth. The meeting will open with the well known hymn— Before Jebovah's awful throne, Ye nations, bow with sacred joy.

THE UNSAFE BUILDING LAW.—A meeting was held last night at Firemen's Hall, by the Board of Delegates, for appointing officers of the Unsafe Building act; to hear certain charges which had been preferred against the Superintendent and Deputy Superintent of the law. The certain charges which had been preferred against the Superintendeut and Deputy Superintent of the law. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, John W. Ritch, Esq., and the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary, John S. Giles, Esq. On motion of Mr. Wm. Tucker, the charges preferred against the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent were taken up, and, after some preliminary discussion, the witnesses were examined in reference to buildings Nos. 185 and 187 Clinton street, No. 180 Forsyth street, and a building on the corner of Buthune and Washington streets. Each of these buildings are five story tenement houses, and were shown by the testimony to be unprovided with fire escapes, or the necessary means of escape provided for by the twenty-fifth section of the act. Considerable time was wasted in permitting irrelevant questions, and up to the hour of adjournment only about half-past eleven o'clock the meeting adjourned, to meet again on Thursday, January 2, 1882, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the same place. The action of the Board is of considerable importance to the poor of our city who live in tenement houses. Two years since the Legislature provided for the erection of suitable means of escape upon tenement houses containing more than eight families. It is upon the failure or neglect of the Superintendent and his deputy to enforce a compliance with the act against the owners of the buildings in question that this complaint is made.

First in Walker Street.—About six o'clock last night

FIRE IN WALKER STREET.—About six o'clock last night a fire broke out in the drug store of Adolf Faust, No. 32 a fire broke out in the drug store of Adolf Faust, No. 32 Walker street. The entire contents of the store were destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The fire was caused by the clerk, William Faust, carelessly opening a bottle of other close to a fluid lamp. The loss on stock and fixtures will amount to about \$1,200; fully lambded for the upper part of the building is occupied by Jane Lee as a boarding house. Damage to furniture about \$50; no insurance. The building is owned by William Lewis. It is damaged about \$150; insured.

Coroners' Inquests. SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER .- Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday at Van Dyke's Hotel, Cathorine slip, an inquest yesterday at Van Dyke's Hotel, Catharine slips upon the body of John McLaughlin, a private in the Twelfth regiment, United States infantry, who was found dead in bed under circumstances which lead to the belief that he committed suicide. A post mortem examination of the body, made by Dr. John Beach, showed that death had been caused by the administration of morphine. An empty vial, which smelled rather strongly of morphine, found in deceased's room, corroborated the statement of the physician, and left no death as to the cause of death. In the absence of any positive testimony the jary were unable to say whether the poison was taken for the purpose of committing suicide or not, and rendered a verdict accordingly. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

THE CASE OF EX-COUNCILMAN GILMORE.—The inquest in the case of ex-Councilman Francis Gilmore, who was accidentally killed by the explosion of a revolver on Friday electrically arteriors and the resolver of a Friday afternoon, was held yesterday by Coroner Jackman. The evidence went to show that as deceased was examining a loaded revolver, with the muzzle pointed towards his face, the weapon exploded, and the ball entered his head. The accident occurred in the presence of Mrs. Gilmore, at No. 42 Leonard street, and was purely the result of deceased's own careleganess.

News from San Francisc Saw Francisco, Dec. 23, 1861.
Sailed 21st, steamer Sonors, for Panama, with twenty sabin passengers, one hundred and twenty-five soldiers and \$1,170,000 in treasure, of which \$270,000 was for

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25, 1861. Another severe rain has renewed, to a considerable extent, the freshets in the interior of the State. Sacra mento is again partially overflowed, but without much amage this time. The central and business portions of the city were not affected.

News from New Mexico.

KANSAS CHY, Dec. 30, 1861.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 14th inst., has arrived. The reported massacre of twenty men by the indians at Fort Stanton proved to be incorrect.

Memorials have been passed by the Territorial Legisla ture, petitioning Congress to enact laws and make such appropriations as well as to authorize the Indian Departent to select suitable lands for Indian reservations; also that New Mexico be relieved of the payment of the amount of tax assigned to her by the late law of Conpress. The law for the protection of slave property in New Mexico was repealed by an almost unanimous vote in both Houses.

Appleton Oaksmith, the Alleged Slaver, Before the United States District Court. He is changed with mine the Head of a WRALTHY GANG OF NEW YORK SLAVE TRADERS-

WEALTHY GANG OF NEW YORK SLAVE TRADERS—HE DECLARES THAT HE IS INNOCENT AND POOR—HIS BAIL FIXEN AT \$6,000.

[From the Boston Herald, Dec. 30.] Appleton Gasmith, of New York, whose name appeared prominently in the testimony in the Skinner trial, for fitting out the Margaret Scott, a New Beilford whaler, as a slave ship, was brought before the United States District Courteon Saturday. It will be remembered that he was incarcerated in Fort Lafayette, on suspicion of being engaged in fitting out the slaver Augusta, and about a week since was transferred to Fort Warren. He was released from there on Friday, by orders from Washington, and was at once arrested by United States Marshal Keyes, an indictional having been found against him by the Grand Jury, for having, as owner, fitted out the Margaret Scott as slaver, Samuel P. Skinner, of New Bedford, having been convicted of committing the same offence as agent.

He was committed to jail Friday night, and was brought

agent.

He was committed to jail Friday night, and was brought before Judge Sprague Saturday, to have the amount of his bail fixed.

He was committed to jail Friday night, and was brought before Judge Sprague Saturday, to have the amount of his bail fixed.

He is a man apparently about 35 to 40 years of age, nearly six feet high, rather fiesby, and of very fine general appearance. He has a full beard, dark and very long, dark brown hair, exceedingly keen eyes, and physiognomy exhibiting great coolness, caution and intelligence. All these qualities were exhibited in the discussion which followed relative to the amount of the bail.

When asked if he had counsel, or was provided with bondsmen, he replied that he was not.

District Atterney lana then made a statement of his view of the case to the Court, the prisoner listening very fixekly the while. He alluded to the Skinner trial, and spoke of him as a poor man, the tool or an immense organization in New York, of which Mr. Oaksmith was the recognized head and agent. Skinner had been convicted, and the verdiet had met with the full approbation of the Judge who presided doring the trial. He had been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The New York fraternity seemed to have no objection to his conviction, since they seem to have been able to rely on his silence. He had keep this faith with them thus far, having made no disclosures about their operations. But some developments were made during the trial which implicated Captain Oaksmith as the leader of the organization. They cannot afford to have him convicted if it is possible to prevent such a result. He has been a main actor in fitting out slave ships, and vast amounts of money have slipped through his hands. The slaving business requires a large capital. It is very profitable, slaves somotimes being bought for ten or twelve dollars a head and selling for twelve or lifteen hundred dollars cach. Tiley run great risks, but they are always provided with gold. It has been suspected that in almost cavery department of the government this gold has been used to prevent the triumph of justice.

It was found almo

Miss J. Watermeyer, Mes Fanny Creighton, Miss Roberts and many others whose sames our reporter did not learn. Several gentlemen of skating talout were present who were trying to get up the clubs. It will not do to leave it till the lant moment; for theire will go away again almost before you are aware of it. And as the ladies have so persevered in accomplishing the art of skating; the gentlemen must not be behindhand, but to ready to keep them company on the ice as well as in the pariora.

As the lighting arrangements for this pond have not yet been fixed, the loss had to to be elsered of visitors by six o'clock lass evening. This did not disturb nany of them, ready and as the ready to comply of the last well as the pariors.

As the lighting arrangements for this pond have not yet been fixed, the loss had to to be elsered of visitors by six o'clock lass evening. This did not disturb nany of them, ready and the same than the loss of the same than from home, and thrown into a dangeon; removed from there without a warrant, and carried on shipboard, my person searched, and papers of no values to the government taken from mo; thrown into another dangeon; then released; again arrested as soon as I am at liberty, and then brought here to answer to an indictment got up during my continement, it seems to no uscless to employ counsel. I say in the most solemn manner—it need not call on the Great Ruler of the Universe to without what I say that I am not vorth one single forneed not call on the Great Ruler of the Universe to witness what I say—that I am not worth one single farthing in the world. I think it will be an utter impossibility for me to raise one thousand dokars by going among all my relatives and friends. My mother has a little property which she would gladly use for me, and if the amount of bail comes within our means, I shall be glad to make an effort to get it. But I could not hope to raise one-fourth part of the sum the District Attorney has named. But without one single farthing of bail I 'should appear and meet this issue. Of course I could do it at much piecer advantage if locked up than if at liberty, and for that reason I should desire if possible to obtain bail.

appear and meet this issue. Of course I could do it at much poorer advantage if locked up than if at liberty, and for that reason I should desire if possible to obtain bail.

There must have been some suspicious circumstances, or houset men would never have got the foundation for no long an indictment as this one. But there are two sides to every question, and the learned counsel for the government will find there is a very different one to this case from that which he now sees.

Mr. Dana read the statute relative to the offence with which the prisoner was charged, and urged that the bail be fixed as high as he had suggested.

Mr. Oaksmith, who had toen examining the indictment, said—Your Honor, I have always endeavored to keep posted in the current literature of the times, and I have nover heard of a case where a person charged with this offence has been required to give more than \$5,000 bonds. I see by the indictment that I have been indicted, as an owner, for fitting out a ship I never owned a plank in, and I think I never saw.

Mr. Dana—But once.

Judge Sprague said there was no evidence before the Court, and thus statence—3 on each side were not admitted by the other. He coult, take nothing into consideration unless it was either proved or admitted. There had been no examination before a commissioner to aid him. He had not to require oppressive bail, and in this connection the circumstances of the party were to be censidered; on the other hand the bail should be large enough to ensure the defendant's appearance for trial, and should not be considered in the light of compensation to the government for the commission of the offence. He would therefore fix the amount at \$5,000, liable to be changed oither way, on motion of either party, if public justice seemed to require it.

Mr. Dana wished to have the defendant required to appear from day to day.

Mr. Dana—I don't kink you need have any uneasiness.

Mr. Dana—I don't kink for outher that.

The Oaksmith—I don't think I can get that amount of bail; I don't th

be able to get bail soon.

Seizere of an Alleged Stayer —The yacht Wild Pigoon was seized by Usited States Marshai Keyes on Friday, charged with being a slaver. She was soil at auction some two or three weeks since, and was purchased by Mr. T. L. Smith, who keeps a liquor store at No. 61 Clinton street, and a Captain Bailey. Since then she has loaded with liquors and other articles frequently used in the purchase of slaves, and on Saturday was cleared at the Custom House for the West Coast of Africa, with lailey as captain. The vessel now lies at Union wharf in charge of the United States authorities, but it is quite probable that she will be permitted to go on her voyage, on the owners giving bonds not to engage in the slave trade. Henry Howard, who shipped as one of the crew of the Wild Pigeon, was brought before United States Commissioner Woodbury on Saturday morning, on a complant charging him with voluntarily serving on the bark Mary Francis on a slaving voyage. The hearing was postponed until to day.—Boston Herald, Dec. 30.

The Annual Elections at Princeton Col-

The Annual Elections at Princeton College.

PRINCED N. J., Dec. 30, 1861.

The annual elections at Princeton College have resulted as follows:—Junior Orators—From Clie Hali, R. D Wayton, New Jersey; S. A. Hoyt, New York; James S. Dennig, New Jersey; S. A. Hoyt, New York; James S. Dennig, New Jersey; E. W. Jackson, New Jersey. From Whig Hall—D. R. Foster, New York; A. H. Strickland, Pennsylvania; W. H. Smalley, New Jersey; S. S. Stiker, New Jersey.

The class elections for various objects have resulted in the choice of the following:—Orator—Henry L. Sampson, New York. Foet—Hariem P. Peck, Illinois. Editors—T. E. Stearn, Pennsylvania; Joseph L. Munn, New Jersey; H. R. W. Smith, Alabama; S. H. Pennigton, Jr., New Jersey.

MARRIAGES AND DRATHE

ANDERSON—BURRALL.—At Lakeville, Conn., by the B. S. F. Jarvis, rector of St. John's church, Hanny H. J. Derson, of New York, to Sazan B., daughter of Willie P. Burrall, Esq., of Lakeville.
VAIL—LA FORGE.—On Tucsday, December 24, by a Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of Tabernade Baptist church, Char G. Van. to Rozentarvan, the eldest daughter of Garr La Forge, all of this city.

Albany papers please copy.

ADAM.—On Saturday, December 23, of scarles for Mark Emm., daughter of Rov. M. T. and Mary P. Adam aged 8 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) morning, at ten one from the residence of her parents, 60 West Twenty seemth street.

from the restautate of the parents of the parents and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend i funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 6 Naison stre South Brooklyn, this (Toesay) afternoon, at two o'clo-Buowss.—Un Monday, December 30, at the resident of her grandiather, No. 413 Eighth avenue; Annot daughter of John and Rebecca Brower, aged 5 years much and 15 days.

of her grandiather, No. 419 Eighth avenue, Angut daughter of John and Rebecca Brower, aged 5 years months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place from the above residenthis (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The tries and relatives will attend without further invitation. Coxem.—On Sunday, December 29, after a short ness, Comeans. Louisa, aged 4 years and 6 months, o daughter of John R. and the late Mary R. Comean.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the mibers of Charter Oak Louisa, No. 249, F. and A. M., are spectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from No. 111 Rivington street Cupy.—On Sunday, December 29, Sanaa Cubov.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to the fit in the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clofrom her late residence. No. 255 West Thirtisth street Capitan.—On Sunday, December 29, Mrs. Exam. Casuara, widow of Daniel Cashman, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to test the funeral, from her late residence, English Neborhood, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clofarriages will be in waiting at Weehawkan herry, for Fority second atreet, at half-past eleven o'clock.

CERTE.—Of typhold fever, Gronne A. Coxem, aged years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested.

CURTES.—Of typhoid fever, Gronus A. Curtes, age years.

The friends and relatives of the family are requests attend the funeral, from the residence of his brothen bean street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afterneon, at o'clock.

DENN.—On Monday, December 30, after a short lib Philip Denn, a native of Ireland, County Cavan, parts Killan Baieghbarrow, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clifton the corner of Thirty-fifth street and First ave. The remains will be interred in Calvary Company.

December 30, Arrivator of Edward E. D. and Cornella Doughty.

Fairmotum.—On Sunday morning, December 22, of type fever, Raturel, wife of George C. Fairtlongs, ages years.

FARRICUM.—OR SUNDAY, December 22, a "If fewer, Rauke, wife of George C. Pairtiongh, age years.

Her remains were interred in Trinity Comesery, Gunans.—On Sunday, Docember 29, James, you son or Charles and Anna C. Gibbons, aged 2 yea months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are sespect invited to attend the funeral, this (Tucsday) after at one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No West Fitteenth street.

GIMORE.—OR Sunday, Decomber 29, FRANCES C. MONE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the his father, Francis Gilmore, and of his brother, Jan Gilmore, and brothers in-law, John A. Dunn and Mi-Haliaran, are respectfully invited to attend the funths (Tucsday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, his late residence, No. 42 Second street.

HUSAND.—Où Sunday, December 29, after a abruess, Mes. Adan Ann HUSAND, widow of Thomass Oband, of the leland of Jamaica, W. I., in the 72d yier age.

The friends of the family are particularly and the firm of the family are particularly and the four of the family and the four of the family are particularly and the four of the family and the four of the family and the fam

her age.

The Triends of the family are particularly a attend the funeral, from St. Peter's church, Twe street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'dlock, with a street of the street of

street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two e'clock, we further motice.

Hakvex.—On Monday, December 30, Elizabeth ff. a native of the parish of Cappey, County Tyrene, ir in the 624 year of her age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family a spectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wood of ternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence Union court. University place.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy, Jacksox.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, December 50 wife of Mr. David Jackson, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invitationd the funeral, from No. 238 Washington street (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without fortities.

Cheesing of the form of the family are responsed to the formation of the f

months.

The relatives and friends of the family are responsited to attend the funeral, from her late reside 16t West Thirteenth atreet, on Thursday morning o'clock.

Connecticut and Rhode Island papers please cop; Mrsdy.—On Monday, December 30, Francis Jour Mixov.—On Monday, December 39, Francis Josi beloved son of Lawrence and Mary Mingy, aged 3 and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are res-invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) a, at one o'clock, from the residence of his par-

invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) a st one o'clock, from the residence of his parking street.

Matanay.—On Sunday night, December 29, aftor illness, of water on the brain, John Tromas Malani The friends and relatives of the family are in attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, East Twenty-fourth street, this (Tuesday) after two o'clock.

Mciskryy.—On Monday, December 30, from the family and a fall Mary Mciskry, aged 58 years and 9 m native of Cratlow, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family spectfully invited to attend the funeral, from residence, 306 West Minetcenth street, this (Tatternon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be in Calvary Cemetry.

McKsrya.—On Sunday, December 29, Parkins Na, a native of the county Tyrone, parish of the Badoney, Ireland.

His friends and acquaintances are respectful to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoor o'clock, from the residence of his brother Wiff Officer's attect.

Painer.—One unday, December 29, Carir Harday daughter of Hiram and Adeline Paimer, aged I months and 14 days.

God has taken thee to Heaven;

Sinful am I to repine;

He will guard my darling tressure with a stronger love than mine.

The relatives and irlends of the family are respected to attend the funeral, from the residence in the provider of the family are respected to attend the funeral from the residence.

He will guard my darling treasure
With a stronger love than mine.

The relatives and priends of the family are reinvited to attend the funeral, from the resident
parents, 92 Horatio street, this (Theaday) moten o'clock precisely.

Belley—At Camp Williams, Va., on Tuesday
her 24 Sergeant Alexander M. Reibly, Compan,
New York Volunteer cavalry, aged 28 years.
Owing to the non-arrival of the remains of
Alexander M. Reibly from Virginia yesterday, it
will not take place until to-morrow (Wednesday
c'clock, from the residence of his parents, No.
street, South Brooklyn. The relatives and friefamily are respectfully invited to attend.

Reibly—Gon Sunday, December 23, of hasty
tion, Kark Reibly, a tread of the family a
horothers-in-law Patrick Reilly and Samuel Wals
spectfully invited to attend the funeral, from
dence of her brother-in-law, James Sheridaa,
avenue, on New Year's Day, at two o'clock in
noon precisely. Her remains will be taken to
Cemetery for interment.

Romers,—On Monday, December 28, at the
of her nephew, George Roberts, 288 West Twer
street, Stran Romers, aged 69 years and 1 mor.
Her remains will be taken to South Norwalk
ment. The funeral will taken lossed a flornoo'clock.

Savore.—On Saturday, December 28, Manax.

o'clock. Savoys.—On Saturday, December 28, Manual of Charles A. Savoys, of Switzerland, in the Si-

SAVOTE.—On Saturday, December 28, Manas, of Charles A. Savoye, of Switzerland, in the Siher age.

The relatives and friends of the family are reinvited to attend the funeral, from her late rewest. Schoken, N. J., this Tuenday, at trothe of Southness.—On Sanday, December 29, at the of her aunt, C. A. Van Schaick, No. 442 Sixth N. Y., Gerraude Schmier, aged 7 years and 13 days.

Skanwass.—On Monday, December 30, Marin aged 47 years.

The friends of the family, and also the Gertherly Soutey, are respectfully invited to attenment, this (Tuesday) afterneon, at one o'cleck residence, No. 257 West Thirty-sixth street.

Tunnay.—On Wednesday, December 25, Jamaged 4 years and 6 months.

Also on Thursday morning, December 25, Francy, aged 1 year and 7 months, both of scar children of Hugh and Margaret Tunney.

Wanne.—On Sunday morning, December Wanne, after a protracted illness.

The relatives and triends of the family, a brother-in-law, Mr. A. Guest, are respectfully attend the funeral, at the Memoriag church, Waverley place and Hammond street, this (Tuesnom, at two o'clock, without further invitation Walken,—On Monday, December 30, Miss Walken,—On Monday, December 30, Miss Walken,—On Sunday, December 29, Julia A. 1 Young and Ton Sunday, December 29, Julia A. 1

Young.—On Sunday, December 29, Julia A. 1 The relatives and friends of the family are The relatives and friends of the family are attend the funeral, from the residence of E Young, in Hall street, between Gates and Graen Brockiyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'cl